

Sessional Paper No. 17 of 1947.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

**Memorandum on the General
Progress of Development and
Welfare Schemes for the Period
1st April, 1946 to 31st Oct., 1947**

*Laid before the Legislative Council by order of
His Excellency the British Resident, on the 20th December, 1947.*

PREAMBLE.

In the following memorandum an account is given of the general progress of all current Development and Welfare Schemes in Zanzibar Protectorate.

It will be evident that the report chiefly discloses the opening stages of the schemes—the recruitment of staff, the acquisition of land, the preparation of building plans, and in some cases the starting or completion of buildings. In these circumstances it is too early to look for the effects on the Development and Welfare of the Protectorate which should flow from the working of the complete schemes.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress Report on Agricultural Development Programme
Scheme No. D. 647.

- N.B.—(i) The paragraphs of this Report are marked to correspond with those of pages 2-13 of Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1946.
- (ii) The following is a Progress Report on Scheme D. 647, as from its inception on 1st April, 1946. It should be mentioned that no funds were available until July, 1946, and actual work really dates from then.

A. CROP DEVELOPMENT.

1. Survey, Investigation, Demonstration, and Development of Crops, other than Cloves or Coconuts.

(a) *Survey.* The impossibility of obtaining an Agricultural Officer for development work, together with the fact that even the Protectorate staff is not up to strength, has rendered anything like a formal survey quite impracticable. Much of the information which the survey was intended to obtain is, however, being collected in a more piecemeal manner as the general programme progresses.

(b) *Experimental Sub-station, Zanzibar.* Approximately 100 acres, of which about three-quarters are open "uwanda" grassy plain, have been acquired at Hanyegwa Mchana, 17 miles from Zanzibar on the Chwaka Road.

The building programme is well advanced. Walling of the farm against pig, without which serious farming cannot be attempted, is almost completed. Wells have been sunk, and some crops, such as banana, pawpaw and cashew, planted.

Preliminary arrangements for the afforestation of certain areas have been made.

(c) *Experimental Sub-station, Pemba.* This is being developed from an extension of the former Government station at Matangatwani, 8 miles north of Wete. Additional land has been acquired and building started.

A rice valley within the area has been bunded and a plot of cacao established on the main farm.

(d) *Four Demonstration Plots, Pemba.*

Northern. Limbani, near Wete.

This also is an expansion and development of a small existing station, formerly financed from Protectorate funds.

More land is being acquired for general Development, and a considerable amount of work on rice and vegetables has already been done.

East. A site at Ole in the typical open cultivated plain area along the the eastern seaboard has been acquired.

Building has commenced and some cropping done.

(e) *Demonstration Plot for Vegetables, Kibonde Msungu.* The possibility for irrigation of a large area are so considerable that a survey has been undertaken with a view to making a water supply available for some 400 acres instead of the 20 acres for vegetables originally envisaged. This has involved considerable survey and general exploratory work but a report and proposals will be ready in the near future.

The original vegetable growing scheme would of course form a part of the larger project.

(f) *Four Demonstration Plots, Zanzibar.*

Northern. This plot consists of two separate entities, the enlargement of the former Protectorate seed station at Mkwayuni, and the opening of a small testing plot for semi-upland rice in the Chaani rice plain area.

Eastern. A typical coral rag or "maweni" area has been chosen at Muungoni on the Paje road. Walling is now nearly completed.

Southern. A site has been selected near Makunduchi in the red soil overlying coral, and acquisition is now in progress.

Processing machinery has been ordered for most of the units, but delivery delays are likely in some cases to be as much as 24 months.

(g) *Kisimbani Processing Unit.* A medium size rice milling plant was purchased locally for this unit, and other machinery, together with additional equipment for the rice mill, ordered from the United Kingdom.

Delays in delivery have greatly retarded progress, but the rice plant at least should be in operation early next year.

2. Clove Generation.

Ten nurseries to supply 100,000 seedlings have been financed by the Scheme since July, 1946.

3. Copra Production.

Despite the shortage and high price of materials 42 new kilns had been constructed and 22 old ones repaired up to the end of September, 1947.

4. Afforestation Survey, Anti-Erosion, and Utilization of Semi-Wanda Areas.

(a) *Survey.* The impossibility of obtaining a Forestry Officer has prevented progress being made with the survey.

(b) *Anti-Erosion Measures and Tree Planting on the Mazingini Ridge.* Some experimental work on eroded areas on Government land has started. Forest nurseries have been started in the Migombani ornamental gardens and will be expanded as and when required.

(c) *Utilisation of Semi-Wanda Areas.* Real progress must await the development of the experimental sub-station at Hanyegwa Mchana, but a small nursery has been started and a little planting done.

B. CROP RESEARCH.

5. Clove Research.

This is in the hands of Dr. Nutman, leader of the Clove Research Team, who arrived in the territory on 19th November, 1947.

The Livingstone House has been completely rebuilt by the Development Authority for quarters, a laboratory and offices.

C. STOCK DEVELOPMENT.

6. Survey of Cattle Diseases in Zanzibar and Pemba.

The full survey envisaged under Scheme R. 83 is unlikely to be necessary, as preliminary investigations by Mr. Lowe, lately Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika, Mr. Milne, Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika, and Mr. Fazel din Ahmedi, the local Veterinary Officer, have indicated that East Coast Fever and Trypanosomiasis are our two main problems.

7. Disease Control.

(a) *Control of Tick Borne Diseases.* As a result of Dr. Worthington's visit it has been provisionally decided to modify the original scheme by concentration in the first place on one area in Pemba and two in Zanzibar—one urban and one country.

Construction of two dips in the Zanzibar area has already been commenced.

(b) *Inoculation for Rinderpest.* It is considered that this disease can be controlled by adequate quarantine arrangements.

8. Development of Cattle Industry.

The Kizimbani Stock Farm has made considerable progress though it has to some extent been hampered by high calf mortality and shortage of proper feeding stuffs.

Both of these, especially the former, have been largely overcome.

9. Pasture Improvement.

Some work has been initiated at Kizimbani, both on grasses and fodders, and will be extended as soon as the staff situation admits.

D. EDUCATION.

10. Agricultural Training Course.

All the buildings necessary for opening the course in 1948 have been constructed.

It is now hoped to include a certain number of teachers in the course, with the object of stimulating their interest in school gardens and agricultural matters generally.

STAFF.**11. General.**

Recruitment of Assistant Agricultural Officers has been far behind schedule, and at present only two are in training. This situation, which arises from the preference of young men for other professions rather than agriculture, is so serious that permission has been obtained to utilize some of the available funds for payment of a temporary Farm Manager.

12. Entomologist.

Up to the present it has not been possible to obtain the services of an Entomologist.

EDUCATION.

N.B.—The paragraphs of this Report are marked to correspond with those of pages 14-20 of Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1946.

This Report covers the period from the beginning of 1946 to October, 1947, and summarises progress made on the lines laid down in Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1946. At the same time it should be emphasized that apart from capital expenditure which is being financed almost entirely from funds provided under Development and Welfare Act, practically all recurrent expenditure is provided out of Protectorate revenue. Recurrent expenditure for the following amounts, mainly for overseas staff, have been provided under the Act:—

1946	...	Nil.
1947	...	£4,703 (latest estimated expenditure).

The total amounts provided under the Act are £64,240 recurrent and £175,760 capital. The total Protectorate recurrent expenditure above the standard of 1945 is £260,000 over the 10-year period.

2. A more correct term would be educational expansion rather than development, since in all cases the expansion and evolution of existing services is taking place rather than development in new directions.

Primary Education.

3. The total number of children in Government schools has risen from 4,841 at the end of 1945 to 5,370 in 1947 representing a total increase of 23.70 per cent. Attendance has remained fairly steady at rather over 80 per cent though recently it has improved. It has hitherto proved impossible to start on the building programme for primary schools and teachers' houses though arrangements have now been made to commence work in Pemba where the needs are greatest. Three points in particular are worthy of note. Firstly an increase in the efficiency of school gardens with the co-operation of Agricultural Department. This is the beginning of a movement to make the whole course more practical, and arrangements are being made for the introduction of local handicrafts on a considerable scale. Secondly, with the increasing demand for schools, it is proving possible to require a considerably higher standard of building to be erected by the people themselves before opening new schools. This again links up with a policy which is designed to increase the interest by them in their own schools which, in particular, is being encouraged by the information of school committees. Thirdly, the appointment of an Inspector of Religious Teaching has aroused widespread interest and has increased the links with the Islamic culture of the Protectorate.

Secondary Education.

4. The increase, almost entirely due to funds derived under the Act, of overseas staff in both Boys' and Girls' Secondary Schools has resulted in a considerable improvement in efficiency. The duplication of the standards in Boys' Secondary School has now reached XI and when, in 1948, it reaches Standard XII, or the end of secondary course, there will be greater competition for entrance to Makerere and to posts in Government service which require the completion of the secondary course. The main effect of this duplication has been to increase the number of Arabs and Africans in the Secondary Schools.

The Girls' Secondary School moved into a separate building at the beginning of 1947 and at the same time admitted Indian girls from grant-aided schools into Standard IX thus conforming with the practice at the Boys' Secondary School.

5. The Rural Middle School still remained in its temporary buildings at Dole, but work has now commenced on the first of the new buildings on the new site at Beit-el-Ras. Clearing of the site and demolition of the old ruins is now being undertaken. The portico will be preserved where it stands as a school pavilion at the entrance to the proposed sports grounds.

Standard VII was duplicated at the beginning of 1947 and will be followed by the duplication of Standard VIII next year. The main result of this is to give greater opportunity for boys from rural areas, particularly Pemba. Those who passed from Dole into Standard IX of the Secondary School continue to board at Dole and are taken to and from the town by bus each day. A very close contact is maintained with the Agricultural Experimental Station of Kizimbani and boys go there four days a week for work in agriculture or animal husbandry.

Teacher Training.

6. Fifteen new teachers completed training at the end of 1946 and 19 are now in their second and final year. Of these 2 and 3 respectively have been trained for Kenya. Experience during the last two or three years has shown that better results are obtained from those who have had a period away from school before entering teacher training. It is therefore proposed to institute a modified form of the pupil-teacher system whereby all male candidates for teacher training should complete at least one year as pupil teachers in the primary schools nearest to their homes before being admitted to teacher training. This will enable them to be tried out under supervision so as more accurately to assess their suitability for this work and also enable them to find out whether they themselves like it. No new teacher in training will be taken on at the beginning of 1948 but candidates will be enrolled as pupil teachers.

7. Six women teachers completed their training at the end of 1946 but one of these is having a further year's training on Domestic Science subjects. There are now seven in the second and final year. This training is still conducted at the Ngambo Girls' School and most satisfactory progress is being made. At the beginning of 1947 four Indian girls were taken into training from grant-aided schools.

Teachers' Salaries.

8. This matter awaits the report of the East African Salaries Commission.

Technical Education.

9. The question of technical education is under consideration by Government. A visit was paid by the technical advisers, Messrs. Weston and Ellis, and their report is awaited. It is intended, however, to introduce considerably more practical work into secondary classes, especially in the lower years, both from the point of view of general training and also to enable more effective selection to be made of candidates for technical training proper. This links up with the introduction of local handicrafts in primary schools.

The Domestic Science Centre provides various courses for girls in the higher classes and for women teachers in training.

Higher Education.

10. The link with Makerere is maintained and is being strengthened by the increase in both efficiency and numbers in the boys' secondary school. The number of Zanzibar students at Makerere was 10 in 1946 and 13 in 1947. The first woman from Zanzibar entered the adult course at Makerere at the beginning of 1947 and is well reported on.

There are 5 members of the department taking various courses in England. One of them has completed 3 years at Oxford under a scholarship from the British Council, has obtained his degree and is now reading for a diploma in education with funds provided by the Protectorate. One is an instructor at the School of the Oriental Studies where he is also taking a Diploma in Arabic and a Certificate in English. A third with a Nuffield Scholarship has completed a year at Bakht-er-Rudha in the Sudan and has now started a year's course at the London Institute of Education. A further Nuffield Scholarship has been obtained and the holder will go to England next year. Of the two Colonial Scholarships obtained this year, one was awarded to a teacher in Government service and the other to a teacher in the grant-aided U.M.C.A. School at Kiungani. Both have commenced a two year course at the London Institute of Education.

One member of the department has already returned after the completion of a 2-year course, financed by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, at the School of Oriental and African Studies. He is now working at Dole as an Education Officer, His Highness' Service. The return of these officers to duty in the Protectorate will represent a considerable step forward in the raising of local men to higher posts in the service and should also make for a very appreciable increase in efficiency.

Adult Education

11. The introduction of fees for evening classes at the beginning of 1947 resulted in a considerable drop in the number of those attending, but since then numbers have risen steadily and the attendance during 1946 was 253 and 318 in 1947. Classes for women are held at the Domestic Science School on two afternoons a week at which no fees are charged and considerable interest is shown. Shortage of staff has hitherto made it impossible to extend these women's classes to rural areas.

A mass education project is now being started in the Makunduchi area, at the southern end of Zanzibar, in which the Education Department is working in close co-operation with other departments.

Grant-Aided Schools.

12. The Indian Schools at Chake Chake and Wete in Pemba were added to the list of grant-aided schools from the beginning of 1947. It appears probable that about 95 per cent of Indian boys are receiving primary education and it is likely that the percentage of girls is 80 per cent and is steadily rising. The increase of the grant on salaries from 33½ to 50 per cent, the introduction of a Provident Fund and the equalization of salaries of teachers in grant-aided schools to those in Government schools have all tended to improve the position of the teachers and consequently the efficiency of the schools. The appointment of the Indian Education Officer in June, 1947, has enabled very much more inspection to be carried out and a general raising of standards can be expected. It has not yet been possible to obtain the services of an Indian Woman Education Officer. Plans have now been drawn up for the new building of the Sir Euan Smith Madressa and it is hoped that work will commence during 1948.

The U.M.C.A. School for Africans at Kiungani first received a grant at the beginning of 1946 and grants are also given to an African Girls' School of that Mission and to one conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission.

Conclusion.

13. Though all educational progress must be relatively slow and unspectacular the chief aims of the programme are being carried out. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of children receiving primary education; secondary education has gained in efficiency; teacher training for both men and women is well established and, probably most important of all, a number of local officers are qualifying for higher posts.

HEALTH SERVICES.

N.B.—The paragraphs of this Report are marked to correspond with those of pages 20–24 of Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1946.

(I) Construction of New Hospital in Zanzibar Town.

Plans for this hospital are practically completed and building will be started early in 1948. No plans have yet been prepared for the maternity and out-patients' block.

(II) Construction of Mess for Nursing Sisters.

No action to date.

(III) Construction of Isolation Hospital.

No action to date.

(IV) Construction of Mental Home.

The new Mental Hospital at Holmwood is rapidly taking shape. Work under construction includes a refractory block, dormitories, two blocks of wards for 60 and 40 beds respectively, medical and private wards and a house for the Superintendent who is taking charge of the Hospital. The Hospital stands surrounded by adequate grounds for use of the patients. The completion of this scheme is anticipated early in 1948.

(V) Additions to Medical Stores.

The additions to the Medical Stores have been cut out—vide Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1946.

(VI) Construction of New Hospital in Wete Township, Pemba Island.

Plans for the new Hospital at Wete, Pemba, are being finalised and it is hoped that building operations will start in 1948.

(VII) Construction of Quarters for the Medical Officer in Wete Township, Pemba Island.

This has been cut out—vide Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1946.

(VIII) Alteration to Hospital in Chake Chake Township, Pemba Island.

This item was not included in the programme of works to be undertaken in 1947.

(IX) Construction of twenty-one Rural Dispensaries in Zanzibar and Pemba Islands, and Quarters for twenty-one Sanitary Inspectors.

Construction of a Dispensary and Dispenser's house at Jambiani (Paji) and at Mazambaraoni, Pemba, have been commenced and the former is nearing completion. Building work on the remaining 19 dispensaries has not yet commenced although preliminaries such as selection of site, acquisition of land, etc., is in hand for some of the more urgent buildings such as at Konde, Pemba.

(X) Creation of three Rural Health Units.

This item was not included in the programme of works to be undertaken in 1947.

(XI) Construction of Quarters for six Rural Health Visitors.

This item was not included in the programme of works to be undertaken in 1947.

(XII) Tuberculosis Survey (two years).

Work on the above is postponed to 1949.

(XIII) Anti-Malaria Survey (two years).

Work on the above is postponed to 1949.

(XIV) Expansion of School Medical and Dental Services.

No expansion has been made for financial reasons.

(XV) Training of local Hospital Attendants, Nurses, and Health Visitors.

Training of Staff has been curtailed for financial reasons.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

N.B.—The paragraphs of this Report are numbered to correspond with those of pages 25–27 of Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1946.

(a) Housing.

Progress in the Holmwood area has been very satisfactory. 132 Reception Houses are now ready as well as a General Shop and a Coffee Shop with their respective quarters. The general layout and the main roads are completed and road lighting has been installed.

In area No. 1 at Mwembetanga the layout and the construction of 33 Utility Houses have been completed. Demolition works have been carried out in Area II Mwembetanga West and Kwa Bijoha. A general survey of this area is being carried out prior to layout after which building will commence.

Government has arranged for the sale of concrete pillars at a subsidized price of Shs. 10 each to bona fide persons who want to build houses for their own occupation in Ngambo and at South Holmwood, part of which has been reserved for those who wish to build their own house.

(b) Drainage and Sanitation Scheme for Zanzibar Stone Town and Ngambo.

A scheme for the main drainage of Zanzibar Town is being prepared by Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, London.

**UNCOMPLETED SCHEMES ALREADY APPROVED FOR ASSISTANCE
UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT,
AND NOT INCLUDED IN DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMMES.**

N.B.—The paragraphs of this Report are numbered to correspond with those of pages 27 and 28 of Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1946.

(i) Scheme No. R.33: Survey of Cattle Diseases in Zanzibar and Pemba.

This has been reported in paragraph 6 of the Agricultural Development Programme Report.

(ii) Scheme No. D.331: Construction of Civic Centre in Zanzibar Town.

The building of the Civic Centre at Ngambo has proceeded apace and is now practically completed. The Women's Clinic, the Coffee House, the Post Office and the watchman's house are ready.

(iii) Scheme No. D.336: Development of Secondary Roads in Pemba.

Progress on this scheme has been intermittent due partly to lack of supervisory staff, but mainly to acute shortage of labour during and after the heavy clove harvest last year. The following progress has been made:—

2 miles of earth road has been constructed from Konde to Kinowe Quarry and the quarry developed.

4 miles of formation and drainage constructed on the Wete-Konde Road of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles has received a water bound macadam surface.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ miles earth road was constructed to Ole.

(iv) Scheme No. D.448: Improvement of Rural Water Supplies.

Progress on this scheme has been delayed by shortage of European supervisory staff.

15 existing wells have been improved by steining and by installing well heads.

Investigation have been made with a view to improving several minor rural water supplies, and improvements have been put in hand at Tumbatu and elsewhere.

WELFARE SERVICES.

N.B.—The paragraphs of this Report are numbered to correspond with those of pages 28 and 29 of Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1946.

In the development of Welfare Services emphasis has been given to the co-ordination of existing services. To this end His Excellency has appointed a Social Welfare Co-ordinating Committee, consisting of the Honourable Provincial Commissioner (Chairman), the Honourable the Senior Medical Officer, the Honourable the Director of Agriculture, the Honourable the Director of Education with the Welfare Officers as Secretaries. In the Committee's endeavours to improve co-ordination the Honourable the Director of Education has initiated an inter-departmental course of lectures, to be repeated at regular intervals, for the instruction of Officers, local and European, in the policy and general outlines of the work of departments other than their own. Further, a Mass Education Officer has been appointed, and a survey of a selected area has already been made by this officer with the co-operation of officers from the Medical, Education and Agricultural Departments, in preparation for a combined attack on the problems revealed.

Welfare Officers have been carrying out a considerable amount of urban case-work and in this have been giving special attention to investigation of problems of urbanisation, mendicancy and juvenile delinquency and truancy.

In order to improve this case-work service, Welfare Officers have been active in the promotion of an organization known as the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society, upon which they serve as Joint Honorary Secretaries. The objects of this Society are to investigate cases of need; to find suitable ways of granting relief thereof, with the assistance, where possible, of voluntary workers; to raise funds for the same end; and to eliminate begging in public places.

The Ladies' Club at the Old Fort, the buildings of which was financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, was opened on the 1st April, 1947, and now has 275 members. The attendances show that the facilities for sport and recreation are much appreciated, especially by "purdah" ladies.